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Performance of Inverter Fed HTS Induction-Synchronous Motor Operated in Liquid Nitrogen

Taketsune Nakamura, Yoshio Ogama, and Hironori Miyake

Abstract—We studied the effects of changing the driving of a squirrel-cage type induction motor with high T_c superconducting (HTS) rotor windings. Bi-2223/Ag tape conductors were utilized for the secondary windings and the conventional (normal conducting) stator, 3-phase and 4-pole, was introduced. The fabricated motor was installed in the metal cryostat, and no-load tests were carried out in liquid nitrogen (77 K). A PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) inverter was utilized in order to drive the motor. The test results are discussed based on the nonlinear electrical equivalent circuit. It is shown that the fabricated motor operates not only at slippage mode but also at synchronous mode for the frequency range from 10 Hz to 60 Hz. Furthermore, the rotating characteristics had frequency dependence, and higher input voltage was necessary for synchronism as the driving frequency increased. These characteristics were explained based on the conventional theoretical discussion and the nonlinear current transport property of HTS windings.

Index Terms—Bi-2223/Ag multifilamentary tape, induction motor, liquid nitrogen, PWM inverter, synchronous torque.

I. INTRODUCTION

HIGH T_c superconducting (HTS) motors have widely been developed with the background of advances in high quality HTS tape conductors. Especially, the ship propulsion systems have been considered to be one of the most promising applications for such high performance motors [1], [2]. Although there exist some kinds of wound motors as conventional types, e.g., DC motor, synchronous motor, induction motor, the HTS synchronous one has mostly been developed so far.

On the other hand, HTS induction motor has recently been studied by Sim *et al.* [3], [4]. They have reported that the synchronous operation is available for such motor, and this is one of the most unique merits compared to the conventional induction motor. Further, we have reported the theoretical analysis based on the nonlinear electrical equivalent circuit [5], and the rotating performance [6]. We call the above-mentioned motor as “HTS induction-synchronous motor,” because such motor has both of slippage and synchronous modes.

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Fig. 1. Overview of subject motor (1.5 kW, 200 V, 3-phase, 4-pole).

For the practical utilization of the motors, the inverter operation is convenient. In this case, the driving frequency dependence of the motor has to be clarified. In this study, we investigate the rotating characteristics of the developed HTS induction-synchronous motor with the use of PWM inverter. The target operating temperature is 77 K. The experimental results are reported and discussed.

II. EXPERIMENTAL METHOD

A. Fabrication Details

Fig. 1 shows the overview of the subject induction motor. The commercialized motor, 1.5 kW, 200 V, 3-phase, 4-pole, is considered and only the squirrel-cage windings are replaced with the HTS tapes. For the fabrication of such windings, Bi-2223/Ag multifilamentary tapes are utilized. The specifications of the HTS rotor bars, however, are different from those of the end rings. That is, main limitation of the rotor bar is its size, i.e., the width must be less than 2.5 mm in order to install the tapes in the rotor slots. Then, the tapes, 2.0 mm in width, are utilized in this study, and then four of them are bundles for one rotor bar. The critical current of this tape is around 25 A (@77 K and self-field), and the total critical current of one rotor bar is approximately 100 A.

On the other hand, the limitation for the end rings is only its current carrying capability, and the tape, 4.3 mm in width and 0.22 mm in thickness, is utilized. We wind this tape 6 turns for one end ring. The critical current of the tape is about 90 A (@77 K and self-field), and then the total critical current of one HTS end ring is around 540 A. That is, we design that the HTS end rings are always in a dissipationless (zero resistance) state during operation.

The HTS rotor bars and HTS end rings are connected by using solder. Detailed explanation is also found in [6].

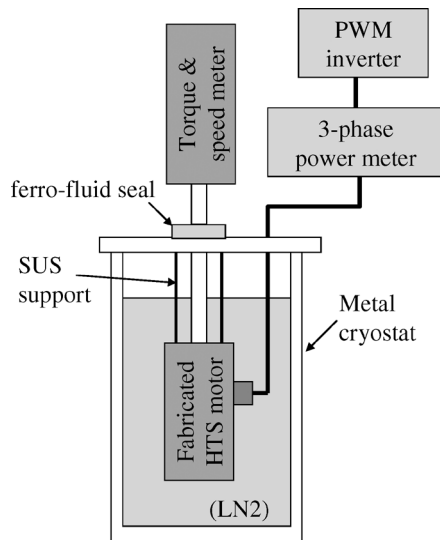


Fig. 2. Schematic diagram of test system.

B. Test Details

The fabricated HTS induction-synchronous motor is installed in the metal cryostat [6]. It should be noted that the lubrication oil must be removed from the bearing with the use of acetone. This is because such oil will be frozen in a cryogenic temperature. The fabricated motor is hung from the top flange by means of stainless steel support. The torque&speed meter, which is set in room temperature, is connected with the motor through the ferro-fluid seal (Fig. 2).

After the motor is immersed in liquid nitrogen, the no-load tests are performed for various frequencies at 77 K. The driving frequency is varied by means of typical PWM inverter. The primary information, e.g., voltage, current, power, phase, can be measured by using 3-phase power meter.

III. ANALYSIS METHOD

Motor's performance can be analysed based on the electrical equivalent circuit. Fig. 3 shows the commonly utilized electrical equivalent circuit for (a) asynchronous (slippage) mode and (b) synchronous mode, respectively [5], [6]. Where, V_1 denotes the input phase voltage. And $F'(I_2')/s$ and V_s' denote the voltage of the secondary (HTS) windings at slip and synchronous operations, respectively. Here, slip, s , is defined as $s = (N_s - N)/N_s$. The parameter N_s means the synchronous speed, and defined with the aids of pole number, P , and frequency, f , as $120f/P$, e.g., 1,800 rpm for $f = 60$ Hz and $P = 4$. The parameters g_0 , b_0 , r , and x , correspondingly, denote the exciting conductance, exciting susceptance, resistance of the windings, and the leakage reactance. Further, the subscript 1 (or 2) shows the primary (or secondary) side, and the prime ' shows that the secondary parameter is converted into the primary side. More detailed explanation for the circuits can be found in [5], [6].

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Rotating Characteristics

Fig. (4a) shows the experimental results of the no-load speed, N , vs. input line voltage, V_{11} , curves for different driving fre-

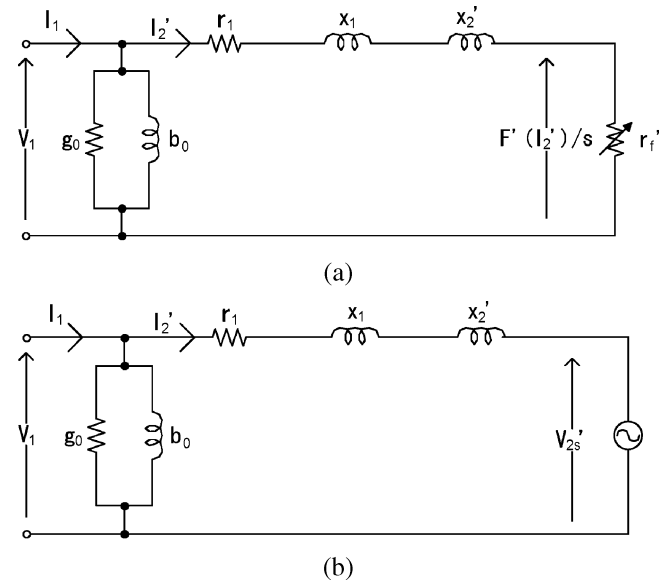


Fig. 3. Electrical equivalent circuit of HTS induction-synchronous motor for one phase [5], [6]: (a) asynchronous mode; (b) synchronous mode.

quencies at 77 K. As can be clearly seen, the voltage for starting increases by increasing the frequency. We have already proposed that this voltage is called as a minimum starting voltage [5]. The meaning of this voltage can be understood from Fig. (4b), which shows the corresponding primary current, I_1 , vs. V_{11} relations as a fundamental component. The value of I_1 surely includes the HTS winding's information, and can easily be discussed based on the electrical equivalent circuit as shown in Fig. 3 [5]. The voltages, at which the motor starts, are plotted as empty symbols in the figure. The horizontal broken line also shows the critical current of the HTS rotor bars, $I_c' (= 3.75$ A), that is converted into the primary side of the equivalent circuit. We can see that the starting points are around I_c' without frequency dependence, and this means that the motor starts rotating when the rotor bar's induced current overcomes its critical value. In other words, the above-mentioned minimum starting voltage is defined as the voltage at which the rotor bars enter the flux flow (dissipative) state. Therefore, the magnetic fluxes interlink the squirrel-cage windings due to such resistive state, and the starting torque is generated.

As can be seen in Fig. (4a), the motor rotates at slippage mode after starting. Then the rotating speed increases gradually as the voltage is increased. In these asynchronous region, the I_1 vs. V_{11} curves show almost linear relations except for lower V_{11} region (Fig. (4b)). This linear behavior is because the characteristics are dominated by the leakage reactance rather than the resistance. The gradient of the curve reduces by increasing the driving frequency due to the enlargement of the leakage reactance. It should be noted, however, that the above-mentioned characteristics are not linear when V_{11} is low, and these are because of the effect of the initial magnetization of the iron core.

The current suddenly drops to a small value as the machine reaches synchronism. This phenomenon has already been reported based on the theoretical discussion that the magnetic fluxes are trapped in the dissipationless (zero resistance) secondary windings [5], [6] (compare Figs. (4a) and (b)). In this

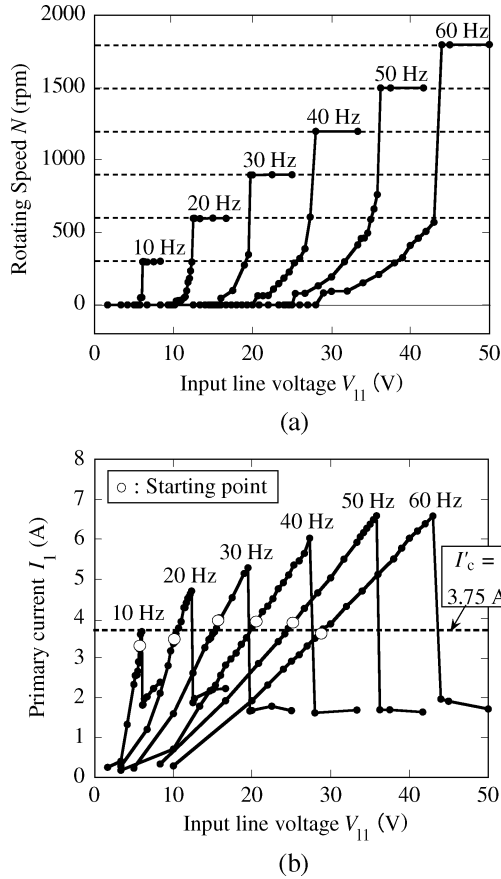


Fig. 4. Frequency dependence of no-load characteristics at 77 K. The driving frequency is varied by means of PWM inverter: (a) no-load speed, N , vs. input line voltage, V_{11} ; (b) primary current, I_1 , vs. input line voltage, V_{11} as a fundamental component. Empty circles show the starting points of the motor obtained from figure (a).

case, the voltage source is equivalently appeared in the secondary circuit (Fig. (3b)), and then the necessary current for keeping the magnetomotive force decreases. In other words, the fabricated motor behaves like a permanent magnet motor after synchronism. Further, we can see that the primary current is always less than I'_c . Namely, the HTS windings are persistently in the zero resistance state at synchronous rotation. It should be noted that I'_c is determined by a typical electric field criterion at $1 \mu\text{Vcm}^{-1}$, and then is not exactly the zero resistance state. It is known that such critical value has little dependence with respect to the frequency in HTS [7]. Therefore, the starting (critical) current of the motor can be estimated by that at DC condition.

B. Frequency Dependency

Here, we assume that the necessary torque is not dominated by the frequency. In other words, the above-mentioned torque is almost constant without dependence of the frequency. Then, the frequency dependent rotation properties can be explained based on the conventional motor's discussion. If we can assume the relation, $r_1 \ll x_1 + x'_2$, the maximum torque, τ_m , is expressed from Fig. (3a) as follows:

$$\tau_m \simeq \frac{P}{4\pi f} \frac{mV_1^2}{2(x_1 + x'_2)} = \frac{Pm}{(4\pi)^2(l_1 + l'_2)} \left(\frac{V_1}{f}\right)^2, \quad (1)$$

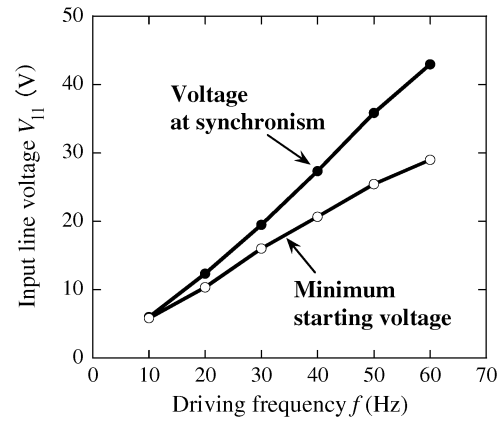


Fig. 5. Input line voltage, V_{11} , vs. driving frequency, f , relations for starting (empty circles) and pulling-in (solid circles), which is obtained from Fig. (4a).

where, $m(=3)$ and $P(=4)$ are phase number and pole number, respectively. The parameters l_1 and l'_2 are, correspondingly, the primary and secondary leakage inductances. As can be seen in (1), τ_m is in proportion to the function of V_1/f . That is, the voltage for the constant torque becomes smaller by decreasing the driving frequency. As a result, the pull-in voltage becomes smaller correspondingly.

Fig. 5 shows V_{11} vs. f relations for the starting points (empty circles) and the pulling-in points (solid circles), respectively. These plots are obtained from Fig. (4a). We can easily see that both of them show linear relations, at least, from 10 Hz to 60 Hz. That is, the relation, $V_1/f = \text{const.}$, is simply valid for the slippage as well as the synchronous operation. This indicates that easier speed control is possible by means of the conventional inverter.

It can also be seen from the figure, on the other hand, that the gradient of the curve at synchronism is steeper than that at the starting. Although, both values are the same at 10 Hz, the voltage range between starting and synchronism, i.e., slippage range, is larger at higher frequencies. In other words, the region of the slippage operation enlarges by frequency. Detailed mechanism of this result must be discussed by considering various reasons, e.g., the nonlinear current transport properties of HTS windings, the effect of the liquid cryogen (liquid nitrogen), etc., and this will be one of our future works.

V. CONCLUSION

In this study, frequency dependence of the rotating characteristics in HTS induction-synchronous motor was experimentally investigated by means of the PWM inverter, and discussed based on the electrical equivalent circuits. The fabricated motor was immersed in liquid nitrogen, and then the tests were carried out at 77 K. It was shown that the motor starts rotating when the HTS squirrel-cage windings enter the flux-flow (dissipative) state. Furthermore, so-called minimum starting voltage and pull-in voltage increase by increasing the frequency with the relation, input voltage/driving frequency = const. These behaviors can be explained based on the conventional discussions, and show the possibility of easier operation of the HTS induction-synchronous motor.

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